



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

the order of court after appeal, and who may continue to rent or use such premises in violation thereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined \$20 per day for each day which the premises shall have been used, and, in default of payment of the same, shall be committed to the county jail for such period as the court may direct. And these penalties shall apply to the officers of corporations, or members of firms, either as owners or agents.

SEC. 6. And any owner, agent, or occupant who interferes with, or prevents ingress to, any officer or agent of this bureau, or to the persons designated by the court for the purposes aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 for each and every such offense, or suffer an imprisonment of not more than 60 days, either or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 7. The necessary expenses for the salaries of officers and employees, and for the operation of this bureau, shall be paid from the general appropriation to the department of health in the form and manner prescribed for other disbursements.

SEC. 8. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Industrial Diseases—Prevention of. (Act 851, July 26, 1913.)

SECTION 1. That every employer shall, without cost to the employees, provide reasonably effective devices, means, and methods to prevent the contraction by his employees of any illness or disease incident to the work or process in which such employees are engaged in the industries and occupations specified in section 2 of this act.

SEC. 2. Every work or process in the manufacture of white lead, red lead, litharge, sugar of lead, arsenate of lead, lead chromate, lead sulphate, lead nitrate, or fluosilicate is hereby declared to be especially dangerous to the health of the employees who, while engaged in such work or process, are exposed to lead dusts, lead fumes, or lead solutions.

SEC. 3. Every employer shall, without cost to the employees, provide the following devices, means, and methods for the protection of his employees who, while engaged in any work or process included in section 2, are exposed to lead dusts, lead fumes, or lead solutions:

(a) The employer shall provide and maintain workrooms adequately lighted and ventilated and so arranged that there is a continuous and sufficient change of air; and all such rooms shall be fully separated by partition walls from all departments in which the work or process is of nondusty character; and all such rooms shall be provided with a floor permitting an easy removal of dust by wet methods or vacuum cleaning, and all such floors shall be so cleaned daily. Every work or process referred to in section 2, including the corroding or oxidizing of lead and the crushing, mixing, sifting, grinding, and packing of all lead salts or other compounds referred to in section 2, shall be so conducted and such adequate devices provided and maintained by the employer as to protect the employee as far as possible from contact with lead dust or lead fumes. Every kettle, vessel, receptacle, or furnace in which lead in any form referred to in section 2 is being melted or treated and any place where the contents of such kettles, receptacles, or furnaces are discharged shall be provided with a hood connected with an efficient air exhaust; all vessels or containers in which dry lead in any chemical form or combination referred to in section 2 is being conveyed from one place to another within the factory shall be equipped, at the places where the same are filled or discharged, with hoods

having connection with an efficient air exhaust; and all hoppers, chutes, conveyers, elevators, separators, vents from separators dumps, pulverizers, chasers, dry pans, or other apparatus for drying pulp lead, dry pans, dump, and all barrel packers and cars, or other receptacles into which corrosions are at the time being emptied shall be connected with an efficient dust-collecting system, such system to be regulated by the discharge of air from a fan, pump, or other apparatus, either through a cloth dust collector, having an area of not less than one-half square foot of cloth to every cubic foot of air passing through it per minute, the dust collector to be placed in a separate room, which no employee shall be required or allowed to enter except for essential repairs while the works are in operation, or such other apparatus as will efficiently remove the lead dusts from the air of the workrooms.

(b) The employer shall provide a wash room or rooms, which shall be separate from the workrooms, be kept clean, and be equipped with:

(1) Lavatory basins, fitted with waste pipes and two spigots conveying hot and cold water; or

(2) Basins placed in troughs fitted with waste pipes, and for each basin two spigots conveyings hot and cold water; or

(3) Troughs of enamel, or similar smooth impervious material, fitted with waste pipes, and for every 2 feet of trough length two spigots conveying hot and cold water.

Where basins are provided there shall be at least one basin for every five such employees, and where troughs are provided, at least 2 feet of trough length for every five such employees. The employer shall also furnish nail-brushes and soap, and shall provide at least three clean towels per week for each such employee. A time allowance of not less than 10 minutes, at the employer's expense shall be made to each such employee for the use of said washroom before the lunch hour and at the close of the day's work.

The employer engaged in the manufacture of white lead, red lead, litharge, sugar of lead, arsenate of lead, lead chromate, lead sulphate, lead nitrate, or fluosilicate shall also provide at least one shower bath for every 10 such employees. The baths shall be approached by wooden runways, be provided with movable wooden floor gratings, be supplied with controlled hot and cold water, and be kept clean. The employer shall furnish soap and shall provide at least two clean bath towels per week for each such employee. An additional time allowance of not less than 10 minutes, at the employer's expense, shall be made to each such employee for the use of said baths, at least twice a week, at the close of the day's work. The employer shall keep a record of each time that such baths are used by each employee, which record shall be open to inspection at all reasonable times by the State department of labor and industry and also by the State department of health.

(c) The employer shall provide a dressing room or rooms, which shall be separate from the workrooms, be furnished with a double sanitary locker or two single sanitary lockers for each such employee, and be kept clean.

(d) The employer shall provide an eating room or eating rooms, which shall be separate from the workrooms, be furnished with a sufficient number of tables and seats, and be kept clean. No employee shall take, or be allowed to take, any food or drink of any kind into any workroom, nor shall any employee remain, or be allowed to remain, in any workroom during the time allowed for his meals.

(e) The employer shall provide and maintain a sufficient number of sanitary drinking fountains, readily accessible for the use of employees.

(f) The employer shall provide at least one pair of overalls and one pair of jumpers for each such employee and repair or renew such clothing when necessary and wash the same weekly.

(g) The employer shall provide and renew, when necessary, at least one reasonably effective respirator for each employee who is engaged in any work or process included in section 2.

SEC. 4. Every employee who, while engaged in any work or process included in section 2, is exposed to lead dusts, lead fumes, or lead solutions, shall—

(a) Use the washing facilities provided by the employer in accord with section 3 (b), and wash himself at least as often as a time allowance is therein granted for such use;

(b) Use the eating room provided by the employer in accord with section 3 (d), unless the employee goes off the premises for his meals;

(c) Put on, and wear at all times while engaged in such work or process, a suit of the clothing provided by the employer in accord with section 3 (f), and remove the same before leaving at the close of the day's work, and keep his street clothes and his working clothes, when not in use, in separate lockers or separate parts of the locker provided by the employer in accord with section 3 (c);

(d) Keep clean the respirators provided by the employer in accord with section 3 (g), and use one at all times while he is engaged in any work or process included in section 2 of this act.

SEC. 5. The employer shall post in a conspicuous place in every workroom where any work or process included in section 2 is carried on, in every room where washing facilities are provided, and in every dressing room and eating room, a notice of the known dangers arising from such work or process, and simple instructions for avoiding as far as possible such dangers. The commission of labor and industry shall prepare a notice containing the provisions of this act, and shall furnish free of cost a reasonable number of copies thereof to every employer included in section 2, and the employer shall post copies thereof in the manner hereinbefore stated. The notices required in this section shall be printed in plain type, on cardboard, and shall be in English and in such other languages as the circumstances may reasonably require. The contents of such notices shall be explained to every employee by the employer when the said employee enters employment in such work or process, interpreters being provided by the employer when necessary to carry out the above requirements.

SEC. 6. The employer shall cause every employee who, while engaged in any work or process included in section 2, is exposed to lead dusts, lead fumes, or lead solutions, to be examined at least once a month, for the purpose of ascertaining if symptoms of lead poisoning appear in any employee. The employee shall submit himself to the monthly examination and to examination at such other times and places as he may reasonably be requested by the employer, and he shall fully and truly answer all questions bearing on lead poisoning asked him by the examining physician. The examinations shall be made by a licensed physician designated and paid by the employer and shall be made during the working hours, a time allowance therefor at the employer's expense being made to each employee so examined.

SEC. 7. Every physician making an examination under section 6 and finding what he believes to be symptoms of lead poisoning shall enter, in a book kept for that purpose in the office of the employer, a record of such examination, containing the name and address of the employee so examined, the particular work or process in which he is engaged, the date, place, and finding of such examination, and the directions given in each case by the physician. The record shall be open to inspection at all reasonable times by the State department of labor and industry and by the State department of health. Within

48 hours after such examination and finding the examining physician shall send a report thereof, in duplicate—one copy to the State department of labor and industry and one to the State department of health. The report shall be on, or in conformity with, blanks to be prepared and furnished by the State department of health, free of cost, to every employer included in section 2, and shall state (a) name, occupation, and address of employee; (b) name, business, and address of employer; (c) nature and probable extent of disease; and (d) such other information as may be reasonably required by the State department of health. The examination physician shall also within the said 48 hours report such examination and finding to the employer; and after five days from such report the employer shall not continue the said employee in any work or process where he will be exposed to lead dusts, lead fumes, or lead solutions included in section 2 of this act.

SEC. 8. The State department of labor and industry shall enforce this act and prosecute all violations of the same. The officers, or their agents, of the said department shall be allowed at all reasonable times to inspect any place of employment included in this act. Every employer who, either personally or through any agent, violates or fails to comply with any provision of section 1 or section 3 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, on conviction for the first offense, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$200, and on conviction for a second offense shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than \$200 nor more than \$500, and on conviction for each subsequent offense shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than \$300 nor more than \$1,000; and in each case he shall stand committed until such fine and the costs are paid, or until he is otherwise discharged by due process of law. Every employee who violates or fails to comply with any provision of section 4 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, on conviction for the first offense, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$20, and on conviction for the second offense shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$50, and on conviction for each subsequent offense not less than \$30 nor more than \$100; and in each case he shall stand committed until such fine and the costs are paid, or until he is otherwise discharged by due process of law. Every employer who, either personally or through any agent, violates or fails to comply with any provision of sections 5, 6, or 7 relating to him, and every employee who violates or fails to comply with the provisions of section 6 relating to him, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, on conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100.

SEC. 10. In this act, unless the context otherwise requires, "employer" includes persons, firms, partnerships, limited partnerships, and corporations.

SEC. 11. For the purpose of determining the constitutionality of any provision of this act section 1 hereof is declared to be independent of and separable from the remaining sections.

SEC. 12. This act shall take effect on the 1st day of October, 1913, except as to subdivisions (a), (b), (c), and (d) of section 3, which subdivisions shall take effect as follows:

Subdivisions (b), (c), and (d) of section 3, on the 1st day of October, 1914;

Subdivision (a) of section 3, on the 1st day of October, 1915.